

Estes, pyramiding of profits and costs in the missile procurement program and American Guild of Variety Artists. These reports have been drafted and will be submitted very soon to the committee for study. I ask for a delay until the first of April in order that adequate consideration may be given to the reports by the committee members.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the next printing the name of the junior Senator from Utah (Mr. Moss) be added as a cosponsor to the bill (S. 537) amending the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States, submitted by me on January 25, 1963. Together with the original cosponsors, there are now 76 Senators who have joined with me in the introduction of this important and urgently needed legislation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that an editorial which appeared in the Washington Evening Star, on February 4, 1963, entitled "Time To Modernize," in support of this bill, be incorporated in the body of the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TIME TO MODERNIZE

Senator McCLELLAN, of Arkansas, is supported by 75 other Senators, three-fourths of the membership of that Chamber, in sponsoring legislation to establish a Joint Committee on the Budget. The merit of the proposal is obvious, and, in fact, the need is great. It is not a partisan project, and on five previous occasions the Senate has approved similar legislation. In all cases, the House has declined to follow suit.

The function of such a committee, in brief, would be to coordinate and simplify the consideration of appropriation requests from the executive branch and to improve congressional surveillance over the expenditure of public funds. It is astonishing that such objectives, or any thoughtful proposals for attaining them, could be narrowly controversial. They have been, largely because of the point of view of the House, based upon custom and its own interpretation of the Constitution, that all money legislation must originate in that branch. In practice, as a consequence, both branches have held separate appropriation committee hearings and in other ways have operated so independently as to involve duplication of effort, waste of time and, in the end, excess of appropriations and a waste of money. The day of \$100 billion Federal budgets is at hand and errors in budget "guesstimating" involve increasingly greater sums of money—usually on the deficit side, and this with the national debt moving constantly higher.

Authorization for the joint budget committee procedure exists in law, in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, but has never been implemented. The McClellan bill proposes it on a streamlined and workable basis, starting with a 14-member committee that would be made up of 7 mem-

bers from the appropriations committees from each branch. The most useful feature, however, would be the creation of a professional technical staff such as that which has functioned with unquestioned success in the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. On tax legislation, this system has not led to any infringement of the rights and privileges of each branch of Congress. There is no reason to believe it would do so on appropriation measures. It is time for Congress to update its method of dealing with the public funds. The plan offered by Senator McClellan and his associates is a good way to start.

GARRISON DIVERSION UNIT—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the senior Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MUNDT) be added as a cosponsor to S. 178, commonly known as the Garrison diversion unit measure, at the next printing of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico desire to have his request put to the Senate, in view of the fact that other business has been transacted from time to time, since the very first day, without any special reservation?

Mr. ANDERSON. I merely wanted to have the RECORD clear that we were not prejudicing the situation which exists.

THE CUBAN SITUATION

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I wish to comment on the very serious problem of the relationship of the United States with the Cuba of Fidel Castro, and quite possibly the Cuba of Nikita Khrushchev.

At the moment there is decided disagreement within the Government itself as to the exact status of the Russian military buildup in Cuba. This apparent lack of adequate military and diplomatic intelligence is dangerous to every American. It particularly troubles the citizens of my State since Florida is in the geographical position of being just 90 miles, less than 10 minutes by jet aircraft, from the site upon which a shooting war might possibly erupt.

But this on-target position is only a part of the problem. Ever since, for the first time in history, the United States became a "country of first refuge," Florida and its citizens have borne the brunt of the refugee problem. For more than 2 years the people of my State have carried the principal load created by a problem not of our making. While we have been more than glad to perform with the typically humane and generous behavior that marks the average American in extending all possible assistance to unfortunate refugees, Florida would welcome accelerated relocation of refugees to other parts of the country. Secondly, its citizens would like to have the assurance of protection from imminent attack which can come only through possession of accurate and timely intelligence

Intelligence plus an immediate return to the firm policy invoked by the President last fall which gave us then some feeling of security.

The lead editorial in the Monday, February 4 edition of the Tampa Tribune, one of my State's great daily newspapers, contains strong and needed words on this subject from which I would like to quote at this time. Before doing so, however, let me say that the Tribune has always taken a bipartisan attitude on national affairs and is not a habitual critic of either the Democratic Party or the present administration. Most importantly, Tribune editorials almost invariably reflect the thinking of large numbers of its many thousands of readers.

In an editorial entitled "A Monument to Failure" the Tribune stated, in part:

Fidel Castro has turned up in a new role. As a patron of the arts, he has scraped up \$15,000 in prize money and has invited architects the world over to submit designs for a \$2 million monument commemorating the unsuccessful Bay of Pigs invasion.

When it is completed it will stand not only as a memorial to the Bay of Pigs fiasco but as one to the miserable failure of the United States to deal effectively with what now has become an entrenched Communist bridgehead in the Western Hemisphere.

Despite White House denials that there has been a recent Soviet "military influx" into Cuba evidence accumulates that the Russians are continuing to strengthen their Cuban arsenal and that the United States is doing nothing about it.

While the Pentagon and State Department shrug off such reports, they are largely supported by stories of refugees coming out of Cuba who say that both Russian troops and arms continue to pour into the island.

One might feel more confidence in the Government's intelligence reports had not their shortcomings been evident during the missile buildup last fall.

Defense Secretary McNamara told a congressional committee late last week that the Russian missiles were secretly loaded and transported to Cuba in the holds of large Soviet ships.

"Since all the strategic missile-associated equipment, such as erectors and transporters, and the missiles themselves were concealed in the holds of the ships and unloaded under the cover of darkness, and under most stringent Soviet-controlled security restrictions, photographic surveillance at the time was unable to discover the initial introduction of offensive missiles into Cuba."

How can the Pentagon be so certain that the same technique is not now being employed to smuggle arms and perhaps missiles into Cuba?

Even if Pentagon estimates are accepted, we know that there are 17,000 or more Soviet troops in Cuba. We know that the Soviet arsenal contains a wide variety of ground-to-air missiles, all manner of tanks, artillery, trucks, ammunition, patrol boats and approximately 150 fighter planes.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk concedes "a significant Soviet military presence in Cuba which is of great concern to the United States." But the Kennedy administration is doing precious little to relieve this concern.

It has failed to put into effect the regulations, drawn before last fall's showdown with Russia, designed to strangle Cuba's economic life by curtailing shipping.

It has done no more than express interest in a proposal by Costa Rica for the establishment of a Cuban government-in-exile to